

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 27

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at 20 a year.

NUMBER 127

The government had the ability to reduce the public debt a little over seven million during July.

The rainfall at Madison during the month of July was nine inches, four more than over known since official observation was first taken away back in 1837, except two years ago when it was nine and one half inches.

The telegraph wires between Chicago and Milwaukee were cut on Thursday which caused much delay in transmitting messages between these cities. Of course the striking operators are blamed with doing the business, although there is no evidence that they did the cutting. It is more than likely that they were instrumental in having it done. In all this kind of work, the strikers should be above suspicion.

Circumstances materially alter cases. The Chicago Times, speaking of the coming of the president to this city, it takes time to say: "Crowds will surge into the president's hotel to-day and jostle and elbow in a wild struggle to see Chester A. Arthur. What wondrous changes were wrought by a few grains of gunpowder. When Mr. Arthur was at the same hotel a little over three years ago no one would have taken the trouble to go across the rotunda to see him."

The Evening Wisconsin says that our respected member of the republican national committee (the Hon. Elihu Eno) "who believes that the meeting of the republican national convention can be secured for Milwaukee, and that Gov. Fairchild can, beyond reasonable doubt, be made the republican nominee for the presidency, may be set down as just a trifle over-optimistic. The convention or the president, either one, would be quite enough glory for Wisconsin, and about as much as she has a right to expect."

The Lake Monona assembly is meeting with excellent success this year. The attendance has been larger, the programme interesting throughout, and the prospects are that the debt of some few thousand dollars which burdened the association at the beginning of the present assembly, will be nearly wiped out this year. This is exceedingly encouraging to the friends of the enterprise. It is a grand piece of work, and is building up spiritually, and also in an educational direction. It is a permanent institution now, and will afford a religious as well as a feast of reason to those who cannot go from the west to Chautauque. Lake Monona is one of the most beautiful spots in the west, and is in every way a fitting place to hold the assembly.

The discussion of Mr. Blaine's candidacy is becoming quite sincere with many journals especially in the east. While he has given his friends to understand that he will not be a candidate and that he will not again enter the political field for any office whatever, some of his intimates say that time will probably change his feelings in regard to that matter, and by the time the spring of next year reaches us, that he will allow his name to go before the republican convention. Of course, no one can tell what Mr. Blaine may conclude to do in 1884. A year's time may change all his plans and completely overturn all his statements regarding his purpose to keep out of politics. But the chances from the present point of view seem to be against him. He is a man of so positive convictions, and so daring in his opinions and expressions, that he has made many personal enemies within his own party. But with all that, he is a grand man in many ways. He has the courage of a lion, the will of a Jackson, and an ability coupled with brilliancy, no scarcely has a superior in his party. But sometimes these things count nothing in a national convention, and like Webster and Clay he may go down to permanent defeat. The man who will be the most prominent candidate in the convention of 1884, will be President Arthur. He has made no public announcement of his candidacy, neither has he ever let a word slip that would give any one to believe that he will be a candidate, but his administration has spoken for him much louder than any words possibly could. He is a thorough gentleman, a man of bright intelligence, strictly successful in dealing with questions that belong to the nation, and he has done so many wise things that the democrats are precluded from making any attacks upon him, and the republicans naturally point to him as his own successor. The blunders that he has failed to make, and the judicious exercise of his high authority, will put any other candidate at a great disadvantage in the republican national convention of 1884.

The Cooper's Snake at St. Louis.
St. Louis, Aug. 3.—The striking coopers now number 225. At a meeting it was announced that the bosses had agreed to pay the advance asked, and that work would be resumed in their shops soon. The strikers are now confident and claim that the strike, which has only been partial, will soon become general. They say that 1,200 men will quit work unless the bosses yield.

Celebrating Carey's Murder.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Thirty-two guns were fired here in the public square in celebration of the killing of Governor Carey. Two gunners were badly injured by a premature explosion.

What's the matter with baby, doctor?
"Colic, ma'am. Use Brown's Teething Cordial."

Buckley's Arctic Salve.
The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sores, Chancres, Erysipelas, Glandular swellings.

Corros, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Shorer & Co.

THE PRESIDENT.

Arrival at Chicago and Reception There—No Formal Greeting.

His Excellency Talks to a Reporter—Future Programme—Back in September.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—President Arthur and party arrived in Chicago on route to the Yellowstone National park, and will continue their journey westward. Some months ago an invitation was extended to the president by Gen. Sheridan to visit the park, but it was a long time before he was able to do so. The trip was to afford the president a respite from the cares of office and the important duties of his position, and to afford him a chance to visit a portion of the country to which he has hitherto been a stranger. Some political significance is also attached to the trip. After spending a week or more in the east, President Arthur returned to Washington, some ten days ago, and completed the arrangements for the journey to the west. The month which the duties of his office as the president of the nation are to be discharged during the trip, is to be a month of rest for the nation. The president is accompanied by Secretary Folger and Lincoln, and reached Louisville the following day. A reception was given him there, and the Louisville exposition was opened by President Arthur in person. At Louisville General Sheridan joined the party, and yesterday morning the distinguished gentleman left for Chicago on a special train over the Chicago and North Western & Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, arriving here at 7 o'clock last evening. The president was met at the depot by Mayor Harrison and other prominent citizens, and was driven direct to the Grand Pacific hotel. A large crowd had gathered, but no formal reception was given, in accordance with the president's wishes. In the afternoon, the president was met by a delegation of the citizens of Chicago to meet the chief executive of the nation on his return from the Yellowstone. During the evening President Arthur received a few personal friends. With him were Private Secretary Phillips, Secretaries Lincoln and Folger, and Surgeon General, of New York.

Secretary Folger will return to Washington, while the other members of the party will continue their journey westward, toward the Yellowstone. The party will leave Chicago at noon on a special train tendered by the Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads. Green River Station, on the Union Pacific, will be reached on the night of August 5. At 7 o'clock on the morning of August 6 the party will take the special train to the Yellowstone National park, remaining there over night, and will arrive at Fort Washakie August 7. After resting one day, they will proceed on horseback, accompanied by Capt. E. M. Hayes' troops of the 10th United States Cavalry, up the valley of the Wind River, across the main chain of the Rocky mountains, and from thence to the upper canyon basin, arriving there about August 20. After remaining three or four days in the National park the party will strike the Northern Pacific railroad at Livingston, where a special train tendered by the Northern Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroads will meet them and bring them back to Chicago. The trip will be a most interesting one, and will afford the president a chance to visit a portion of the country to which he has hitherto been a stranger. The trip will be a month of rest for the nation. The president is accompanied by Secretary Folger and Lincoln, and reached Louisville the following day. A reception was given him there, and the Louisville exposition was opened by President Arthur in person. At Louisville General Sheridan joined the party, and yesterday morning the distinguished gentleman left for Chicago on a special train over the Chicago and North Western & Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, arriving here at 7 o'clock last evening. The president was met at the depot by Mayor Harrison and other prominent citizens, and was driven direct to the Grand Pacific hotel. A large crowd had gathered, but no formal reception was given, in accordance with the president's wishes. In the afternoon, the president was met by a delegation of the citizens of Chicago to meet the chief executive of the nation on his return from the Yellowstone. During the evening President Arthur received a few personal friends. With him were Private Secretary Phillips, Secretaries Lincoln and Folger, and Surgeon General, of New York.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.
While the presidential party were in parlor, immediately after arrival, interchanging courtesies with Mayor Harrison and the members of the prominent citizens of Chicago, a reporter sought an interview with the president. Attorney General Brewster, Secretary Folger and Secretary Lincoln.

President Arthur was asked if the enforcement of the civil service act had brought him any relief from annoyance of office-seekers and their friends.

"Since the law went into effect," replied President Arthur, "I have taken no little pains to interest myself in its workings. The matter has been a subject of constant consideration. It is found that in the departments the pressure on the several secretaries from those having political standing to find places for those in whom they have an interest has been almost wholly withdrawn. Of course you will understand that I am alluding to that class of offices and claims within the purview of the act. The higher grade of offices are eagerly sought after, and in filling these I have no means of judging of the qualifications of the applicants except through the representations of public men, supported by the endorsement of prominent people in the more retired walks of life."

"Then you have escaped the annoyances of having to recommend applicants for petty clerkships?"

"No, I have not. It is still the rule and not the exception for me to listen to those who make earnest appeals to me to sign letters of recommendation in behalf of some applicant, and while I have no doubt they are worthy, I invariably deny such requests. I have made a rule, and I certainly shall not now depart from it, in view of the civil service act, not to endorse any application for a place in the departments, nor shall I recommend, verbally or orally, anyone for places of this nature."

The president's attention was called to the platform adopted at the Pennsylvania Democratic state convention last Wednesday. He was asked what he thought of that portion of it advocating the abolition of the patronage system of the government.

"It is not surprising," replied the president, "that the State of Pennsylvania should be in favor of such a step. There is no doubt that Congressmen William D. Kelley has done a great deal to secure the adoption of such a plank in the platform, and the influence of Samuel J. Randall in favor of it has been great. The abolition of the patronage system would mean the continuation of a high protective tariff, so that the action of the convention with reference to this subject is only what we have been led to expect from intercourse with Mr. Kelley and others."

"You do not expect conventions in other states or other of the national conventions to adopt a similar plank in their platforms?"

"No, I do not think such a principle will prevail generally, for some time to come at least. A great many people in this country are opposed to taking the tax off of whiskey and tobacco, believing that they are articles which are not necessary for the people to have and which they could well get along without."

"The same platform also declares against what is alleged to be a Republican measure—"

namely, dividing the surplus revenue among the several states."

"There is a project that has been broached. How much weight it has I am unable to say. I do not think it can be called a distinctly Republican measure. Mr. Bartley, of Philadelphia, seems to have favored the movement. It looks to me as if the general government would require all the surplus revenue it would receive after the burden of taxation was removed from the people by a modified tariff law and a simplified internal revenue system."

KU-KLUX.

The Terrible Outrages in Georgia Continue—Negroes Shot and Whipped.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The Enquirer has a despatch from Athens, Ga., as follows: The excitement Ku-Klux outrages in Jackson, White, Banks and Hall counties continues to increase. Mayville, Banks county, seems to be the headquarters of the marauders, who meet on horseback a little out of town and, separating into different squads, ride in all directions, spreading terror wherever they go. The object of the raids is hard to determine, as the negroes in the counties mentioned are not sufficient in number to be a cause of fear. Cabo Bush for some reason incurred the displeasure of the marauders, for which he was taken out by a party of masked men, his person and his horses inflicted thorough. While the excitement was being given the party would form in circles around the unfortunate, indulge in unceasing screams and then disappear for a few minutes, only to rush up unexpectedly again. Among the last victims is Nancy Pritchett, who was subjected to horrible indignities.

Wednesday night the plantations of Mansfield Sanders and James Holland were visited by a party of Ku-Klux, who were accompanied by a large number of men, and the inmates of the negro cabins lashed together in fright, begging for mercy. The marauders were in the doors and upon every thing in their way. Berry Sanders was severely shot while running away from danger, and the blood streamed down his back. So great was the dismay enacted by this night's work that many of the colored men who were raising cotton shares have abandoned crops and property, and are roaming around Athens and Gainesville seeking safety.

In Jackson County the marauders are remarkably well organized. A party of fifteen called at the cabin of Bob Ramey, who is a troublesome negro, and after whipping him severely one of the party shot him through the mouth, the ball coming out through the back of the neck. He is not expected to live.

News has just been received from Banks county of two more murders by parties whose names are not given. They were accused of murdering the wife of a white man. The latter class of citizens have become alarmed, especially since the press has begun to publish the matter. A large meeting was held at Mayville, in which the outrages were condemned, and committees appointed to bring the troubles to an end. But little will come of this, as many of the marauders, undoubtedly, formed part of the gathering, and are among the loudest fathers against the proceedings.

The legislatures being in session it is thought it should look into the matter.

INTO THE DRAW.

Three Persons Drowned in Chicago River—One Body Recovered.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Every one who happened to be in the vicinity of Polk street bridge rushed to the open draw when the horrible news spread about that a carriage filled with people had gone down into the river.

It seems James Dowdy, of No. 299 West Polk street, took his two daughters, Josephine and Christine, and his little son James in a hack just after the family took supper, and started for the Grand Trunk depot to meet one of the children's aunts, who was expected on the train. This was the party who drove into the open draw.

Paddy Madden, the driver, furnishes details in regard to the sad trip. He says he was driving slowly along the Polk street viaduct, when his team took fright at the passage of a couple of engines on the track below. This happened when he was about the middle of the viaduct, and at first he was not at all alarmed. The team, however, kept going faster and faster, and Madden saw that he was in danger of driving into the river. He pulled with all his strength upon the reins, but his dog his infirm old wife, Madden then grabbed the left rein and tried to swing the team in the railing of the approach to the bridge. By this time the girls and the boy were screaming at the top of their voices, and the team became perfectly uncontrollable. Just as the open bridge was reached the line broke, and then Madden was jerked into the river. His feet struck the very edge of the viaduct, and he fell forward into the water.

Mr. Dowdy had succeeded in breaking open one of the carriage doors. He grasped one of the girls, and attempted to jump out with her. A swing of the carriage lost him his balance, and relinquishing his hold upon the child he fell from the carriage to the ground just before the frightened horses took the fatal plunge. It was just getting dark, and nothing could be seen as to what was going on in the water. By some means Madden managed to reach the centre pier of the bridge and was dragged out of the water by the tender.

The carriage was a heavy one and it dragged both horses down into the greasy, dirty stream out of sight, carrying three souls into eternity as it sank. As soon as some arrived, who saw the efforts of the crowd, who came to the river, a steamer for Patrick Edgworth, dove into the river with a line and fastened it to the carriage. By this means the outfit was dragged to the surface of the water. One body, that of Christine, 10 years old, was recovered in the carriage. The others were not recovered at latest accounts.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Widely Known War Nurse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Mary W. Blodgett died in this city at her room on West Indiana street. She was 82 years old, and was widely known during the war as nurse in several hospitals. She was at Holly Springs when the rebels took the town, and barely escaped with the loss of all her belongings. About three years ago she was removed from the Old Soldiers home on account of some trouble with the matron. Action was brought before Judge Smith to secure her reinstatement, which is still pending. She was very destitute, and has been supported by friends in whose family she was once a nurse. She was born in New York, and came to Chicago about twenty-five years ago. Her father served in the revolution, and two or three brothers in the war of 1812. She had no living relatives, with the exception of a nephew of whom she has known nothing for several years. She died from old age, and will be buried from this chapel at Ross Hill.

Blue Grass, owned by J. H. Keene, won the stakes for 3 year-olds at the Goodwood races in England.

Now is the time to have your upholstery done and mattresses re-picked and renovated at very low prices, at R. H. Morris', opposite the opera house.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

Situation of the Western Union Workers—Also of the Strikers—Confidence Along the Line.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—"What are you smiling about?" asked the reporter of the Western Union superintendent.

"Oh, we are feeling so very comfortable and business is moving along so swimmingly and it makes us feel good. And then, the boys come dropping in by twos and threes, which convinces us that the brotherhood is getting pretty close to the edge of a big yawning gulf. Several write that they have been trying to get work for the past three days, but that they have not been able to make the strike. We are receiving mysterious applications from all points to go to work. In St. Paul four of the strikers have gone to work—the night chief returning as a common operator—his old place having been filled by a loyal man."

In this connection it may be well to state that a prominent member of the brotherhood insists that it can not be that so many have left their ranks, as they have not been missed, and their arrangements for keeping track of all are such that it would be impossible for desertions to occur without immediate detection.

"Apparently you are not satisfied that the railroads understand what they are about," remarked a railroad superintendent when the reporter suggested that an order for the brotherhood operators to strike might prove more serious than suspected. "Didn't I tell you that we have no fears of the result? There are certain points of considerable importance along all lines of railroads that require pretty good operators. There are also points of less importance which we also aim to keep supplied with fair operators. If the ones working at the most important points strike, we transfer the others to their places and supply the latter with men not as far advanced in the profession, but who are perfectly competent to do the business. We have an abundance of men in the ranks of strikers."

"But suppose the engineers refuse to start their engines?"

"The engineers will refuse to do nothing of the kind. No railroad company will put green hands to handle train orders, and as long as we take no risks the engineers will have no cause to strike. You may say that the railroads are all right if a strike does occur, and the public need have no alarm. The elevator has just come up, and you can just about take it on the return trip."

The reporter having no desire to be buried beneath a brick wall left the superintendent to the tender mercies of a brother scribbler who had just called.

The situation at headquarters of both Western Union and brotherhood remains practically unchanged. In fact it is the general belief that the affair has solved itself into an immense game of freeze-out, and time alone can decide the battle.

RECTOR DEMED.

New York, Aug. 3.—There is not a particle of truth in a shadow of foundation for the rumor in circulation here, of the announcement at the meeting of striking telegraphers in Washington that Gen. Thomas D. Ebert, the general manager and acting president of the Western Union Telegraph company, contemplated resigning.

STRIKES OF RAILWAY OPERATORS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 3.—The telegraph operators on the Mexican National railway have struck. They demand an increase of \$30 per month. Trains are interrupted.

LITIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—Hearing of the five civil suits brought by C. R. Fuller, agent of the Chicago & North Western, against the Western Union Telegraph company, for refusal to accept messages from him July 25 under ordinary conditions took place before Magistrate List. The plaintiff swore he presented messages for Cape May, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Trenton, and Chicago. These were refused except upon condition they would be subject to delay in mailing. Fuller declined to accept the condition, and refused to send the messages. Officers of the telegraph company swore that the plaintiff was informed there would be no unusual delay in sending the messages to Atlantic City and Trenton, and Chief Operator Clarke swore that on the day named business was moving with usual promptness between this city and all the points mentioned. The magistrate held the suits under arrest until Wednesday next, and that he will bring order suits against the company and claim damages in \$15,000.

THE SUN'S CANDIDATE.

Dana Again Gives the Holman Boom a Boost.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Sun says: "If the democrats should take their presidential candidate from Indiana, William H. Holman seems to be their best man. The lessons of experience teach that it is not wise for the democrats to select their nominees for president or vice president from states that hold general elections in October of the presidential year. It requires more effort to carry them in October, and retain them in November, than they are worth. If lost in October, the ticket for vice president is a handicap to recover from the blow in season for the general struggle in the following month. But Indiana has ceased to be an October state. Then why not take Holman as the presidential candidate? He has just entered on his tenth term in congress. He belongs to that class of rigid economists who save millions of money to the treasury by sleepless vigilance and incurable infirmity. Such a man is needed in the White House."

THOS. A. EDISON.

The Great Inventor Will Invent No More for One Year.

New York, Aug. 3.—"I am going to be simply a business man for a year," said Thomas A. Edison as he leaned back in an easy chair in his Fifth Avenue office. "I am going to be a contractor for electric light plants, and I am going to take a long vacation in the matter of inventions. I won't go near a laboratory. I've sold out my electric locomotive to a railroad company, and I believe, are going to take the thing up and push it. At the expiration of the year I will renew my experiments at Menlo Park. The experiments will all be confined to electricity. I don't think of that photograph, the more I am convinced that it would have been a terrible thing to set a machine to work recording all that a person said."

We will sell our line of lounges, easy-chairs, rockers, parlor suits, and mattresses at cost until the 25th of August at the upholstering store of R. H. Morris opposite the opera house.

Dyspeptic, nervous people, "out of sorts," COLMAN'S LIQUID BILET Tonic will cure. Ask for Colman's.

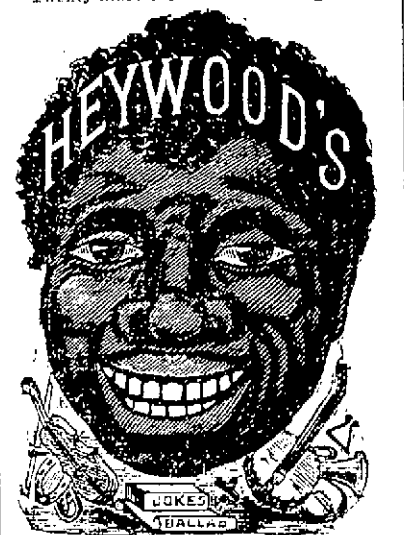
Morgan Park Military Academy.

A select Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific, Schools, or Business. Opens Sept. 1st, 1883. For full information and catalogue send for it.

CAPT. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT,
Principal, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Big Minstrel Troupe!
Twenty-first annual tour of the original



MASTODONS

Entered to double its former size. There is not a day in the profession which does not find its representative here, the noble, the graceful, the acrobatic and the gladiator. In addition to musical and dramatic artists. The best ever witnessed are that will meet with the approval of the amusement-loving public. Unexcelled in all its features. Devoid of low wit and coarseness.

Myers' Opera House.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7th.
Regular prices of admission. Reserved seats at Front and Evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mull Ties, Lace Collars, Lace Fichus.

We have just received a large "Job Lot" of these goods and are selling them at one-half the original value.

Oriental Lace, Antique Lace, Spanish Lace.

Several large lots of the above goods just in at very low prices.

Roses, Velvets, Pansies.

And all other Flowers at a reduction of 25 per cent

Parasols.

All reduced to cost

Hats at Cost Price, Hats at our Price, Hats at Your Price.

We have a few dozen that we wish to close out before putting in Fall stock and have marked them away down. Call and see the bargains at the

New York Saving Store.

SCOTT & CO.

21 West Milwaukee Street.

McKEY & BRO

Will for the month of August fill every department in their store with new and choice goods.

New Patterns in Carpets!

Now opened and will arrive each week twenty pieces more of our celebrated 4 inch

Black Cashmere

At \$1 Per Yard

Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbon, Ties,

Lace Curtains &c.

We will make prices on

DRY GOODS

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TO SATISFY ANY ONE.

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Pure Drugs at the Lowest Prices!
At the Old Reliable

Empire Drug Store!

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF
Dye Stuff, Sponges, Chamois Skins,
IN THIS CITY, AT VERY LOW PRICES. TRUSSES A SPECIALTY, AND A FIT GUARANTEED
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Call at the Old Reliable Empire Drug Store for any article in the drug line.

A FULL LINE OF MIXED PAINTS.

Wm. M. Eldredge,
Janesville, Wis.

Sponges, Chamois Skins, Brushes.
Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles.

A Complete Stock of Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

PALMER & STEVENS,

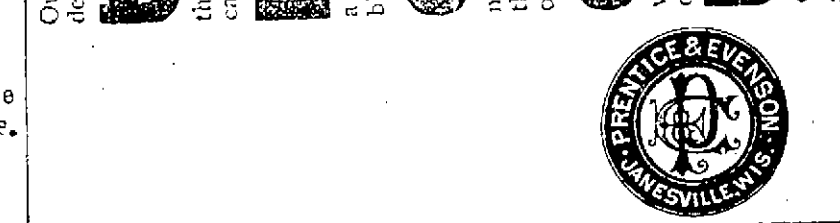
DRUGGISTS,

Corner Main and Milwaukee Sts.



"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Our strength and power of endurance depends largely upon the condition of the blood. A large proportion of diseases is bad blood. The PERUVIAN WINE or IRON nourishes and purifies the blood, revives the energies and acts as a tonic, invigorating the whole system, and restoring vitality to all the organs weakened by disease or overwork. Peruvian Wine of Iron is sold in Janesville only by Prentice & Evenson, opposite Post Office.



THE ATTENTION

Of everybody that has to patronize drug stores, is called to our stock of

Druggist Sundries, Paints, Oils, Glass,

Patent Medicines, Perfumes,

Brushes, Artists Materials, Cigars, Wines

Liquors, Both Domestic and Imported,

Call and Look Over Our Stock

FOR IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

CROFT & WHITON.

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From Hand to Mouth

Is the way we have been buying goods this Spring, and we hit the nail on the head in so doing, as owing to the backward season and consequent dull trade in the jobbing business, prices have steadily declined. A few days since we purchased a nice line of

STRAW HATS,

WHITE VESTS,

And other Summer Wearing Apparel at

50 Cents on a Dollar

Of the cost to manufacture—We are willing to sell these goods at a very close profit, and it costs you nothing to see them at

SMITH & SON'S.

One Price Store.

New Styles of Elegant and Beautiful

WALL PAPERS,

ARE NOW

ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE,

NO. 10 WEST MILWAUKEE STREET. THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Particular attention paid to designing and laying out ceiling decorations, in the most approved and artistic styles.

F. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

BUY!

It has targeted
place to find

K'S

More!

that the stock
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OCUK
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the Pacific Ocean